New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1413. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE STATE.

JOHN C. MATHER'S ACCOUNTS.

The Next Contest—No New Judicial Districts.

NEW CITY HALL.

Public Administrator—Illness of Members.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Friday, March 28, 1856.

This morning the Comptroller sent in to the Assembly the Annual Report of the several Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

[illegible] adjourned.

Mr. BARKER, from the Committee of Ways and Means, presented a report upon the financial policy of the State. It reviews at length the financial history of the State, from the commencement of the system of internal improvements to the present. It compares the financial policy previous to 1839 with that adopted at that time, and the policy of the present. They recommend an adherence for the present to constitutional provisions, and that no system of finance be adopted respecting future public works that shall not be self-sustaining.

Mr. CRANE, this morning reported the annual Supply bill, and it was made the Special Order for Thursday next.

THE NEXT CONTEST—NO NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Messrs. G. A. BARKER and CRANE, the minority of the Judiciary Committee upon the bill to suppress Intemperance and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, and to which the bill has been referred with instructions to report inexpedient, asked to be excused from making further report upon the Committee, which was granted.

THE ACCOUNT OF J. C. MATHER.

The Attorney-General submitted a reply to the inquiry of the Assembly why JOHN C. MATHER and others had not been prosecuted for his indebtedness to the State, giving the very good reason that the evidence was not on the other side, a small balance being now due Mr. M. from the State.

Mr. BARKER called from the table the motion to reconsider the adverse vote on the bill to renew the contracts of CASE, WARNER for convict labor at Sing Sing Prison. The motion to reconsider carried—68 to 58.

Mr. H. H. HAMMOND moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to amend by substituting the Assembly Report for "eight," so as to conform to other measures.

Mr. HAMMOND desired to amend further, so as to report a bill, which he would give to the Legislature.

Mr. BARKER took the floor in opposition to the amendment, and in the course of his remarks, alluded to a supper alleged to have been given by [illegible] which had its influence upon the votes of members. A scene of wild confusion followed—a score of members rising to their feet and desiring to be heard, and declaring themselves governed by no such considerations in the disposition of their votes.

After further debate, the question was taken upon the bill, and it passed—Ayes 68, Noes 57. Several [illegible] a point of order, when the vote was declared, stating that one vote was recorded [illegible] the number not present. Order was, however, shortly restored, by the declaration of the member himself, that he voted for the bill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Among the bills passed this morning, are the following: To incorporate the Board of Managers of the Society for the Relief of Widows and Children of Masons, in New-York; to amend the Act relating to the General Hospital and Tenements, in New-York; to amend the Charter of the Village of Penn Yan (Yates County); to amend the Act relating to Kings County Penitentiary; to amend the Act relating to the Agricultural College.

NEW BUSINESS.

Among the new business introduced, was the following: To amend the Act relating to the General Regulations of Manufacturing and Tradesmen, in New-York; to amend the Act relating to the Common Schools in the City of Brooklyn; to amend the Act relating to the Kings County Penitentiary; to amend the Act relating to the Agricultural College.

NEW CITY HALL.

Mr. CRANE introduced a bill, in accordance with the request of the Corporation of New-York, to authorize the completion of a new City Hall. It provides for the appointment, by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, of three Commissioners to superintend the erection of the City Hall, and gives them power to employ architects, engineers, and such other persons as they may deem necessary. It also authorizes the issuing bonds to an amount not to exceed $1,000,000, to be called the New City Hall Stock, and appropriates $250,000 in 1856, to pay for the expenses of commencement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To authorize the sale of certain lands in the City of New-York by the Dock and Stapleton Railroad Company.

To amend the Act relating to the Diocese of New-York.

In relation to the New-York Juvenile Asylum.

In relation to the American and Foreign Bible Society.

To amend the Charter of the Village of Penn Yan.

To authorize the Watertown Commercial Association to make an [illegible].

To annex certain real estate.

To annex certain territory from the Village of Madison [illegible].

To amend the Charter of the Village of Deposit.

Relative to testimony in Justices' Courts in the City of New-York.

[illegible] BANK.

To amend the Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Manufacturers Bank at Troy," by authorizing an additional capital stock to be created for the same.

To amend the Act relating to the Public Department, passed April 15, 1853, and the Act amendatory thereof, passed April 16, 1855.

To amend the Act relating to the Commissioners of Deeds in the City of New-York, and restore the fees of the office of Commissioner of Deeds.

Ayes 51; Noes 78. Ordered to a third reading.

RESOLUTIONS.

There is much opposition among the members this afternoon to the passage of more than a few resolutions. Several members of the House are now from their seats, [illegible] to go to their homes. It is understood that they leave the Capitol [illegible] Senators GARVIN and TOWNSEND will both [illegible], but it is hoped that they will soon be able to resume their seats in the Senate. LEO.

Mr. HAM. WARD will deliver his Address before the Mercantile Library Association this evening.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Beekman-st., and 121 Broadway.
Home Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Republican National Executive Committee—Address to the People of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 28.

During the session of this body, which has just adjourned sine die, many suggestions were made by members of Congress and others, relative to a Congressional call for a National Convention, and for changing the time of the Philadelphia Convention. Some also advised the incorporation of the American and other issues, which the Executive Committee deemed extraneous.

After deliberation, it has been agreed by the Committee to invite the people of the United States, (without regard to past differences or divisions,) who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the policy of the present Administration, who favor the exclusion of Slavery from the Territories and the admission of Kansas as a Free State, and who desire to have the action of the Federal Government restored to the principles of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, to send (each State) three delegates from their respective Congressional Districts, and six delegates at large, to meet in Convention at Philadelphia, on the 17th of June, for the purpose of recommending candidates to be supported for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

The address adopted by the Committee is ascribed to FRANCIS P. BLAIR. It is written with his characteristic ability, and is destined to produce a strong impression upon the popular mind. After referring to the nomination of FILLMORE, which, not being likely to obtain the electoral vote of a single State, is considered as an attempt to divide the strength of Anti-Administration men, the address advocates the surrender of party prejudices, to vindicate the principle of restraining the extension of the slaveholding monopoly, and of maintaining the rights of those, in all sections, who labor with their hands, from its oppressions, without interfering with the rights of States to dispose of the subject in their own limits as they choose.

The influence of Slavery upon the interests of laboring classes is discussed. The interests have been betrayed by representatives from the North and South in the interests of slaveholders who have voted to surrender the public lands to Slavery.

Hence there are two attempts to be asserted—the vindication of free labor in the Territories, and the chastisement of misguided representatives who have disobeyed the popular will.

The report enlarges upon the consequences of the triumph of ATCHISON's usurpation in Kansas, with laws and a Constitution introducing Slavery and disfranchising free laborers by test oaths and other disabilities, upon the principles of the President's proclamation. Then follows an exposition of the effects of Slavery upon the free white people of the South, as shown by the testimony of Governor WISE of Alabama, and Gov. HAMMOND, of South Carolina. In the latter State it is shown that one-third of the free population control the State Government.

The degraded condition of the poor whites in slaveholding communities is cited further, to explain the Richmond *Enquirer's* arguments in favor of the inalienable right to enslave white as well as black men.

The subserviency of the existing Democratic parties to the designs of Slavery extensionists is dwelt upon. That Party consists of office-holders, with the President as a leader, and the few slaveholders of the South who hope to succeed by a possible plurality in some Northern State, occasioned by the divisions of the opponents of Slavery extension.

The design of the black oligarchy is to establish a cordon of black Republics from Missouri to the Pacific. The degrading consequences of such policy is exemplified in Mexico, where Slavery exists under the name of peonage.

A striking illustration of the working of the so-called popular sovereignty, as laid down by the Administration, may be seen in Utah, where multitudes of white women are held in servitude as wives, with no restriction by Congress. DOUGLAS' principle allows the people of a Territory to establish the full-blown Turkish system.

Where is there in the unlimited permission to form and regulate their own institutions, subject only to the United States Constitution, as DOUGLAS proclaims it, which would prevent BRIGHAM YOUNG from holding sixty men as well as sixty women in servitude? The address concludes as follows:

We hold that Congress is bound by the Constitution to make all needful rules and regulations for the Government of Territories of the United States, during their pupilage and preparation to becoming members of this confederacy, to prevent the growth within them of systems incongruous with the pure and free, the just and safe principles inaugurated by the Revolution.—*Evening Post.*

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

The Senate has adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 28.

RIGHTS OF VOTERS IN WASHINGTON.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill defining the rights of voters, and the duties of Commissioners of Elections in Washington.

After a struggle of two hours, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

Mr. LANE (Oregon) called attention to the horrible sufferings of the whites in Oregon and Washington Territories, caused by the unrestrained outrages of the Indians, 20,000 of whom, of various tribes, are located therein. He alluded to the frequent murders committed, and said that no step of the Administration had thus far been of service in restraining these savage atrocities, and that unless prompt action is taken, the white settlements will be wiped out entirely. He earnestly appealed for an appropriation of $200,000 to secure the services of friendly Indians, who alone can, in the Summer time, penetrate to the hiding places and fastnesses of the foe. He introduced a bill for that purpose, and the same was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. CAMPBELL, Chairman of Ways and Means, said the matter would be considered immediately.

Adjourned till Monday.

Senator Harlan's Speech on the Kansas Question—The Committee of Investigation—The Tariff, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 27, 1856.

MR. HARLAN ON KANSAS.

Washington has been rather dull for the last day or two, presenting little of novel interest for my pen. To-day, however, Senator HARLAN, of Iowa, gave us a speech on the Kansas question, full of telling points and sound doctrine. One fact to which he adverted is especially suggestive. He stated that all the Anti-Slavery papers of the Northwest, nearest to the border of Kansas, have for months charged upon the Missouri ruffians the force and fraud which controlled the elections in the Territory, and made "popular sovereignty" the work of a mob, and charged it to condemn. On the other hand, the Pro-Slavery Presses do not deny, but confess the violence and wrong, and attempt its defence. Thus we have the facts confessed; and the only question left to discussion here is whether this bold and reckless defiance of popular rights is or is not justifiable. There can be but one opinion on this subject. Even DOUGLAS, with all his subserviency, does not justify the acts of ATCHISON & Co.—he seeks only to palliate their guilt by pleading provocation.

RESISTANCE TO FRAUD ONLY.

Mr. HARLAN also drew another distinction too often lost sight of,—and that is, that the Free-State men of Kansas make no resistance to the laws of Congress,—but only to the local laws, enacted by a Legislature confessedly imposed upon them, and which exceeded its power to appoint for an indefinite period the tools of the slave power to execute and enforce said local laws. The people of Kansas were already opposed to Slavery. That fact was evident to the Atchison men,—and in order to maintain a basis of law establishing Slavery in the new Territory, it became necessary to obtain control of its first Legislature, in order that its local laws might sanction, encourage and protect Slavery, and repress free institutions for Freedom. This they did by a mere [illegible] armed bands of Missourians, and hence the resistance to laws conceived in iniquity and brought forth in crime.

THE EVIDENCE IS AMPLE.

But, say honorable Senators, there is no evidence of all this, except the oral testimony of those who favor the erection of a Free Government in Kansas, and the newspapers. It is not enough that this fraud and force has been so often confessed,—gentlemen want "proof!" Mr. HARLAN exposed the insincerity of those who quibble thus, by reminding them that they fully believe that LOUIS NAPOLEON established his throne by force and fraud, although they take that upon newspaper and oral testimony. And he reminded Senators, also, how often they cite the London *Times* or *Telegraph*, or some other European journal, as evidence not only of *facts*, but of the sentiment of a Government or a people. Why then this affected disbelief of notorious facts, presented by the Press of the United States?

MR. SEWARD—HIS PURPOSE AND SENTIMENTS.

Mr. GREEN next addresses the Senate, and Mr. SEWARD *hopes to follow.* The latter will address himself to the advocacy of the right of Kansas to come into the Union at once, *with her existing Free-State organization.* Those who remember the Governor's splendid effort of 1850, in behalf of the admission of California, anticipate a rare feast when the Senator takes the floor upon this question. It has been charged, by the way, that Governor SEWARD has urged the suspension of all appropriations to carry on the Government, in the event of the failure by Congress to admit Kansas into the Union at this session. I do not so understand him—but I do understand him to be opposed to making special appropriations to place extraordinary power in the hands of the Executive, to be used in the subjugation of the white people of Kansas to the institution of Slavery.

THE KANSAS INVESTIGATION.

The Kansas Committee of Investigation is actively engaged in preparations for departure, Mr. OLIVER having already left, as you were heretofore advised. GEORGE G. FOGG, Esq., of Concord, New-Hampshire, will probably be made chief Sergeant-at-Arms, instead of Clerk, the former being deemed the position of highest responsibility. He is the editor of the *Independent Democrat*, and now in the city as a member of the Republican Executive Committee. He is well known through all New-England as an able, ardent and energetic opponent of Slavery extension. He did not seek the post to which he is now called, nor does he feel at liberty to decline it.

THE APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. S. P. HANSCOM (who may be Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, instead of Clerk) is a Massachusetts Republican, for many years a member of the Boston Press, and correspondent from this city of some of the leading New-York journals. He was an official reporter of the late Constitutional Convention of Massachusetts in 1853, and subsequently a clerk in the State Department of that State, until recently removed by the present Know-Nothing Administration of Gov. GARDNER, which he actively opposed on the stump last Fall. He was also the Republican candidate for Clerk of the present Massachusetts Senate, and possesses energy, "pluck" and firmness.

WM. BLAIR LORD, appointed official Reporter to the Committee, is a native of Maine, but was a resident of Baltimore, and one of the most skillful phonographers in the country. He was for five years an official Reporter in the United States Senate, and has quite recently published some sketches of the Legislature of South Carolina. He is withal, honest, faithful and true—and will discharge his responsible trust with perfect fidelity and impartiality. The remaining auxiliary force of the Committee will consist of one gentleman from Chester County, Penn., and another from Ohio. Their names will be announced to-day or to-morrow. Altogether, I think the Commission will be a very able one. The first day's organization, as you will be telegraphed ere this reaches you, (telegraphic

NEW-YORK CITY.

OUR HARBOR DEFENCES.

Orders from Washington to have them looked after at this Department.

THE LOWER BAY UNFORTIFIED.

The work of fixing up and arming the principal forts in the harbor, now going on under the direction of Lieut.-Col. Totten, U. S. Engineer, has called forth considerable comment, and the question has been asked, Why is it that the Government is thus fortifying the harbor? Is there any reason to fear a foreign war? Is there any danger of an attack upon the city? The answer to all these questions is, No. The fortifications are not intended to meet any foreign foe, but are designed to protect the city from the assaults of any domestic enemy who may attempt to capture it. The Government has no fear of foreign war, and no fear of attack upon the city. The only danger to be apprehended is from the lawless violence of our own people, and the only object of the fortifications is to protect the city from the assaults of the mob. The Government has no fear of foreign war, and no fear of attack upon the city. The only danger to be apprehended is from the lawless violence of our own people, and the only object of the fortifications is to protect the city from the assaults of the mob.

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SEE BOOK.
SEE BOOK OF DRY GOODS.
SEE BOOK OF DRY GOODS.
SEE MANTILLAS!
SEE MANTILLAS!
SEE GOODS—SEE ATTRACTIONS.
TO NOT SEE MANTILLAS,
2,000 PIECES OF ENGLISH MUSLIN DE LAINES.
MANTILLAS—RETAIL.
MANTILLAS.
MANTILLAS.
MANTILLAS

Abolitionism at Washington.

The Hon. Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, has introduced a bill to abolish the whole system of slavery in the District of Columbia. The bill provides that all persons now held as slaves shall be free; that the owners shall receive from the United States the sum of $300 for each slave; that the sum of $100,000 be appropriated to colonize the freed slaves in Hayti or Liberia; that the sum of $100,000 be appropriated to pay the expenses of the Commissioners appointed to carry the act into effect; that the Commissioners be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; that the Commissioners shall appoint a Secretary, and shall cause a census to be taken of the slaves in the District; that the Commissioners shall cause to be published in the National Intelligencer, and in one newspaper in each county in the District, a notice that they will receive claims for the slaves, and shall hear the claims of the owners and the slaves, and decide upon the same; that the Commissioners shall cause to be published in the National Intelligencer, and in one newspaper in each county in the District, a notice that they will receive petitions for the emancipation of slaves, and shall hear the petitioners and the owners of

NOTICE.

PERSONAL

NEW PUBLICATIONS

NEW PUBLICATIONS

NEW PUBLICATIONS

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Two handsome three-story brick houses, pleasantly located on the north side of Pacific-st., between Court and Clinton-sts., in the Second Ward; will be sold low, if applied for soon. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. [illegible]

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two new

SCANT

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, March 30, by Rev. H. Bleeker, Mr. JOHN T. HOLLOWAY to Miss MARY E. HOLLOWAY, daughter of James Holloway, all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, March 31, by Rev. Mr. Chapman, Mr. JOSEPH C. CLARKE to Miss ANNIE, daughter of Thomas Ball, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 30, by the Rev. Benjamin Chapman, Mr. WILLIAM A. WHITMAN to Miss ELIZABETH J. LOCKWOOD, all of this City.

In this City, on Friday morning, March 25, at his residence, No. 113 Seventh-street, by the Rev. Dr. Cheever, Mr. ISAAC K. WILLIAMS to Miss ELIZABETH J. LOCKWOOD, daughter of the late late E. Gregory, all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, March 31, by the Rev. Mr. Chapman, Mr. JOHN H. ATKINSON to Miss ANNA M. WILLIAMS, daughter of the late Capt. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, all of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday morning, March 25, in his 42d year, Mr. JOHN A. KING, son of the late Rufus King, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 113 Seventh-street, This Day (Saturday), at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Thursday morning, March 31, after a short illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. John Ayres, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 113 Seventh-street, This Day (Saturday), at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Wednesday, March 30, Mrs. ELIZA, wife of Mr. Thomas Hall, aged 49